

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Silver, \$1.06 1/2; lead, 7 1/2¢; spelter, 8 1/2¢; copper, 26 1/2¢.

The Ogden Standard

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UTAH: Partly cloudy with local showers tonight or Saturday; not very much change in temperature.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

Forty-second Year No.—225

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

BERNSTORFF ARCH PLOTTER GERMANS MEET DEFEAT—SERIOUS LOSSES Negotiations With Iron Workers Deadlocked

Astounding Duplicity of German Ambassador

Sends Message to Berlin Government for More Money to Be Used by Him Through German Organizations to Influence United States Congress.

CHIEF'S DAUGHTER GOES TO FRANCE



Miss Blanchard Scott.

Miss Blanchard Scott, who has been engaged for the past six months in work for the motor corps, is the daughter of Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army. She will soon go to France to assist in canteen work with the Red Cross.

Records Overflow With Reports
Records of the department of justice are overflowing with reports from hundreds of agents concerning German intrigues here, many of which led to the German embassy and some of which resulted in the recall of President Wilson's request, of Captains Boyed and von Pappen, the German naval and military aides.

Up to this time Boyed and von Pappen had appeared as the master spirits of German propaganda here. Intimations that German plots and intrigues were directed not by them, but by Count von Bernstorff, with the full approval of Berlin, heretofore had been met by officials with silence.

Ample Basis for Recall
For months past, however, there have been many indications that the American government had established Bernstorff's direct connection with much of the German secret work conducted here and that there was ample basis for a request for his recall months before the diplomatic break with Germany.

Up to the time of Boyed's and von Pappen's recall, von Bernstorff apparently for diplomatic reasons, had sought to remain clear, personally, of connection with the great volume of propaganda activities conducted here by his attaches. From disclosures concerning Boyed's and von Pappen's manifold activities officials apparently obtained the impression that von Bernstorff in most instances had left the conduct of German propaganda in the hands of his subordinates, with only casual supervision of their activities if any.

Von Bernstorff Prime Mover
Intimations have been more or less frequent, however, at trials and other proceedings instituted against pro-German agents in this country that von Bernstorff had, at least, a general knowledge of the work they were conducting. In most instances this knowledge would appear to be of a general nature. In a few cases leads pointing toward his personal knowledge of specific instances of German violations of American neutrality were not publicly developed. The government's purpose is not following these leads with public disclosure was to permit of closer examination into the ambassador's actual participation in them.

The suggestion was made that by "organization" the ambassador might have meant any one of the different so-called peace societies that were active at that time, but it was learned that state department officials do not know what the ambassador did mean.

Ambassador's Own Organization
It was assumed, however, that he referred to an organization he had set up, although some officials were inclined to believe that the method of influencing was the using of pacifists to rake out the chestnuts rather than any direct subordination of congressmen.

At least one of the most active or-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing today made public, as an astounding addition to the series of disclosures of German intrigues in America and elsewhere, a message sent by Count von Bernstorff in January of this year to the Berlin foreign office requesting authority to pay out \$50,000 to influence congress through an unnamed organization, apparently known to the Berlin authorities.

Count von Bernstorff indicated in his message that money had been paid this organization on former occasions to perform the same work.

Text of Message
The text of the message, made public without comment, dated January 22, 1917, follows:

"I request authority to pay up to \$50,000 (fifty thousand) dollars in order, as on former occasions, to influence congress through the organization you know of, which can perhaps prevent war.

"I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly.

"In the above circumstances a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable in order to gain the support of Irish influence here."

Story of Duplicity.

Whether the state department is in possession of other evidence indicating the ambassador's activities has not been revealed, but the extraordinary disclosures already made public fixed the belief that agents of the United States government have collected and compiled the entire story of German duplicity and intrigue and that additional chapters will be added.

The reference to avoiding war is taken as an indication that Ambassador Bernstorff had prior knowledge of his government's intention to proclaim a merciless widespread submarine warfare and that he was equally confident that the United States government could not be easily placated by mere promises. The German aim to expand its submarine activities was not made public until January 31 when the world was startled not only by the determination to remove all restrictions but by the statement that it would become effective on the following day. Three days later, the United States government had expressed its disapproval by severing relations with Germany.

Bernstorff Aware of Germany's Intent
But the German ambassador knew of his government's intention was assumed by some officials, although at the same time, he denied prior knowledge and those in close touch with the embassy were given to understand that he did not approve the course and worked to secure modification.

It has not been assumed that the ambassador actually attempted to bribe or personally influence any member of congress and doubt that such was his purpose is supported to some extent by the comparatively small amount of money he asked. Fifty thousand dollars, it was pointed out, would go but a short way towards buying the influence of any congressman. Judiciously expended, however, it could do much in compensating paid agents, such as are now known to have belonged to the elaborate machine Bernstorff had so carefully built up for the production of propaganda and for purposes of espionage.

Germans in Irish Question

Information in the possession of the government, but not yet revealed, is said to show conclusively a more direct connection of the German machine in America with the Irish question than that indicated in Count von Bernstorff's message. The records at the department of justice are said to contain the names of men implicated in that phase of German intrigues who are well known in America.

Maze of Plots and Intrigues
Today's announcement by the state department is the first official utterance of the government with reference to the German ambassador's active personal participation in the maze of plots and intrigues conducted for Germany's benefit in this country conducted since the beginning of the European war.

IRON WORKERS HOLDING FAST

Adhere to Demand for Six-dollar a Day Minimum Wage.

LAWYER APPOINTED

Special Representative of Federal Shipping to Aid in Strike Settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Negotiations looking toward settlement of a strike of 25,000 members of unions affiliated with the Iron Trades Council, who walked out a week ago for higher wages, were deadlocked today after an all night conference between representatives of the men, their employers and federal mediators.

The employer, it was said, offered a twelve and one-half per cent wage increase if the men return to work immediately and submit final adjustment of the difficulties to arbitration. The men, it was understood, stood fast for their demand of a \$6 day minimum, an increase of fifty per cent over the scale carried in the working agreement which expired last Saturday prior to the walkout.

Previous statements which came from the conference were to the effect that the differences might be settled so speedily as to make unnecessary the coming to San Francisco of a special commission appointed yesterday by President Wilson to investigate labor conditions on the Pacific coast. Further conferences were to be held later today.

GERMANY TO USE BELGIUM AS PAWN

Troops Holding Country Firmly and Empire Not Ready to Give Up Territory.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—The German press in referring to the speech made by Premier Painleve in the French chamber of deputies, generally regard the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine as out of the question. The Vorwaerts declares that for Germany the Alsace-Lorraine question is non-existent. The Lokal Anzeiger says that the German government will in a few days issue an official declaration on its attitude toward the Belgian question.

The Boursen-Zeitung and several other newspapers assume that Chancellor Michaelis will refer to the peace question next Thursday in the Reichstag.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten in an inspired telegram declares Germany will use Belgium as a pawn. This newspaper says: "The dominant fact is that we still hold Belgium firmly, notwithstanding the enemy's enormous sacrifices in attempting to dislodge us. We are ready to restore Belgium under guarantee. If our enemies are also ready to renounce their territorial and economic policy of conquest."

IOWAN AMONG WOUNDED.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 21.—N. Martie, Oakland, Iowa, is among the wounded in today's Canadian casualty lists.

U. S. RAILROAD MEN IN FRANCE

Regiment of American Engineers Handling Important Strategic Line of Railways.

HAULING AMMUNITION

Men, Turned Over as Unit to French Government, Already Under Fire.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Thursday, Sept. 20.—By day and by night the men of the American regiment of engineers which has taken over an important line of French strategic railways, are hauling tons upon tons of ammunition and other supplies to the French army units operating against the Germans. The American regiment has been turned over as a unit to the French and is getting all its supplies except clothing from the French government. The officers and men entered upon the work with the greatest enthusiasm and they already have been under German bombs and machine gun fire from airplanes.

Within the past few nights a heavy train of supplies hurrying toward the front was attacked by several enemy planes. None of the bombs came dangerously close but every time the fire box of the engine was opened for stoking the planes swooped down upon the train and spattered it with steel jacketed bullets. The fire got so hot that eventually the train was stopped, the crew taking refuge beneath the engine. Relating their experience afterward, these trainmen rather "swanked" about it over their inexperienced brothers.

KAISER ON WAY TO BULGARIA

Emperor Goes to Smooth Out Difficulties Between Bulgaria and Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, received today by the British admiralty through the Wireless Press says:

"Emperor William has passed through Budapest, Hungary, on his way to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. It is believed to be the Emperor's intention to try to smooth over difficulties which have arisen between Bulgaria and Germany."

"Germany and Austria have demanded military aid which Bulgaria has refused. On the other hand Bulgaria has asked similar aid which the Central Powers have refused."

CABLEGRAM SENT FROM 'SOMEWHERE'

BOULDER, Colo., Sept. 21.—Although he is "somewhere in France" struggling with the problem of winning the Frenchmen from the scourge of tuberculosis and making a general survey of the nation's health problem under the Rockefeller foundation, Dr. Livingston Farrand did not forget the University of Colorado on the opening day of the university. He sent the following cablegram to the acting president:

"Please give my warmest greetings to faculty and students at opening of the new year. My thoughts are with you very often. The weeks spent here make more and more evident the responsibility America has assumed. The outcome is certain if we play our part. I wish everyone could see the sacrifices the French are making. It is an inspiration for the best we can give. God bless you all."

Story of "Jones Family" Outbreak in Oklahoma Brought Out in Trial at Enid.

ENID, Okla., Sept. 21.—The story of the organization of the "Jones Family" its affiliation with the Working Class Union and I. W. W. and connections through a Chicago office with German agents was told here late yesterday at the trial of eleven members of the Jones Family from Pottawatomie and Cleveland counties by a witness named Holmes who claimed to have been present as a government agent at the organization's first meeting.

EXPENSIVE LOG HOUSE.

STEVENSVILLE, Mont., Sept. 21.—A log house which will cost \$40,000 is being erected in the upper Bitter Root valley for two eastern men who own a big ranch in the valley. The house will be used as the summer home of the ranch owners. The house is being built out of lodge pole pines. The bark is being left on the outside. On the inside the wall logs are surfaced, planed and polished.

UNRELENTING PRESSURE ON LENS.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 20.—Pressure on the defense of Lens is unrelenting and the Germans are being literally squeezed out of the town. Posts have been thirty-four German divisions were engaged twenty-two of which were withdrawn as a consequence of casualties after twelve days' fighting. During the Verdun fighting which began on August 20 ten German divisions, including four reserve divisions, were withdrawn after fighting from a minimum of two days to a maximum of four days. Eight of these divisions were regarded as exhausted. Six new divisions which replaced them now occupy the line.

Opening of Haig Offensive Great Day of Success

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Sept. 21, (by the Associated Press).—During the night the British forces, with comparatively little opposition, consolidated and considerably improved the new line which they had won in their offensive against the Germans to the east of Ypres.

Today, from the newly acquired enemy stronghold known as "Anzac," southwest of Zonnebeke, flutters the Australian banner, a symbol of the greatest victory which has marked British operations in the western theater in the past year, not excluding that at Messines. Southwest of Gheluvelt the Germans still are holding a position which the British desired and today at 9:30 o'clock Field Marshal Haig began a local attack here.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Field Marshal Haig in later reports regarding the British offensive on the Belgian front to the east of Ypres yesterday when the British troops pushed through the German lines for a distance of more than a mile, says that the completeness of the British success is confirmed by detailed accounts of the battle.

The British war office, after the receipt of Field Marshal Haig's report today issued this bulletin:

"More detailed accounts of yesterday's battle confirm the completeness of our success."

During the evening local attacks delivered by us in the neighborhood of Tower Hamlets and northeast of Langemark cleared up a number of strong points and completed the capture of our objectives in these localities.

It is now established that in the many counterattacks delivered by considerable forces of the enemy during the afternoon and evening his casualties were unusually great.

"The clear light of the latter part of the day enabled our troops to obtain warning of impending attacks and in every case the advancing lines of German infantry were destroyed by the concentrated fire from our rifles, machine guns and artillery."

"The obstinacy with which the enemy constantly repeated his attacks only added to his losses without recovering for him any of the valuable ground which we had won."

"Exhausted by his previous efforts opening day of the university. He sent the following cablegram to the acting president:

"Please give my warmest greetings to faculty and students at opening of the new year. My thoughts are with you very often. The weeks spent here make more and more evident the responsibility America has assumed. The outcome is certain if we play our part. I wish everyone could see the sacrifices the French are making. It is an inspiration for the best we can give. God bless you all."

GERMAN AGENTS ORGANIZE I. W. W.

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the enemy made no counterattacks during the night and our troops were able to consolidate the positions undisturbed.

"Our own losses in the battle are light."

"In the course of the night hostile attacks were driven off west of Ravincourt and west of Lens."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 20.—(Delayed)—(By The Associated Press).—The British offensive which began at dawn over a wide front east of the Ypres salient, found the attacking forces late today holding many positions of vital importance and continuing the fight in German territory along a line which in many places represented an average gain of a mile in depth.

Some redoubtable strongholds as Nun's wood, Glencorse wood, Inverness copse and Shrewsbury forest which have withstood numerous fierce assaults recently were entirely overrun by the British who reached points well beyond them. Heavy fighting was continuing at close range at various points and the Germans were massing troops with the evident intention of delivering a counter-attack. It has been a day of great success for the British arms on a vigorous warfare back of the German positions where tons of high explosive bombs were dropped. German machines were far less active.

A large number of prisoners already

(Continued on Page 9)

CROWN PRINCE OPENS ATTACK

HUNS ADMIT DEFEAT

Troops Charge French Positions in Champagne and Suffer Serious Losses.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Troops of the German crown prince last night attacked the French positions on Montchaunt, in the Champagne region, but, according to the war office announcement, they were repulsed with serious losses.

Berlin Admits Defeat.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—(Via London).—British troops at Passchendaele and times yesterday pressed forward for a distance of more than two-thirds of a mile, says the official statement issued today by the German general staff. West of Passchendaele the British were pressed back by a counter-attack. North of the Menin road a portion of the terrain remained in the hands of the British.

The statement also says that after fluctuating fighting between Langemark and Hollebeke, the British were able to advance for a depth of two-thirds of a mile.

Explosion in Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—An explosion has occurred in a munitions factory in Ireland, it was officially announced today by the British war office. Nine persons were killed.

American Ship Not Sunk.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 21.—The American steamship Susana previously reported sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean has arrived safely at a foreign port, according to cable advices received by agents today.

THIRTY-FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS FIGHTING ON FLANDERS FRONT

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 21.—Thirty-five German divisions have been engaged in the fighting in Flanders during the course of the six weeks from July 18 to August 29, eight of which are still in the front line. Nineteen of the German divisions have been withdrawn and now are undergoing reformation in rest camps, the other eight being assigned to defend quiet sectors along the fighting front and elsewhere.

The average duration of the occupation of front trenches by German divisions before their withdrawal is only eight days, in which time the casualties become so heavy that their retirement is compulsory. During a similar period of the Somme battle a year ago

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pushed out into No Man's Land again in the region of St. Laurent and the ground in defense of which the Germans fought fiercely a month ago has been occupied by us, almost without a struggle.

A captured letter, written by one German soldier to another, gives some indication of what is happening in the occupied territory.

Captured German Letter

"I am attached to the requisitioning service in fourth district. We have taken from the French population all their lead, copper, oil, etc. Candlesticks, kitchen pots or anything like that goes off to Germany. It is not very nice often to have to take their wedding presents but the necessity of war forces us to do it."